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and Honorable Smiley Arrowchis*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION**

HONORABLE CLAIR M. POULSON, in his
official capacity as Judge of the Duchesne
County Justice Court, and DEREK DALTON,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UTE INDIAN TRIBE OF THE UINTAH and
OURAY RESERVATION; BUSINESS
COMMITTEE FOR THE UTE TRIBE OF
THE UINTAH and OURAY RESERVATION;
TRIBAL COURT FOR THE UTE TRIBE OF
THE UINTAH and OURAY
RESERVATION; IRENE C. CUCH, in her
official capacity as Chairman of the Business
Committee for the Ute Tribe; RONALD J.
WOPSOCK, in his official capacity as Vice-
Chairman of the Business Committee for the
Ute Tribe; FRANCES M. POOWEGUP, in her
official capacity as a Member of the Business

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO DISMISS THE AMENDED
COMPLAINT UNDER FED. R. 12(b)(1),
(2), (4) AND (5) BY DEFENDANTS
TRIBAL COURT FOR THE UTE TRIBE
OF THE UINTAH AND OURAY
RESERVATION; AND HONORABLE
SMILEY ARROWCHIS**

Committee for the Ute Tribe; STUART PIKE, SR., in his official capacity as a Member of the Business Committee for the Ute Tribe; RICHARD JENKS, JR., in his official capacity as a Member of the Business Committee for the Ute Tribe; PHILLIP CHIMBURAS, in his official capacity as a Member of the Business Committee for the Ute Tribe; HONORABLE SMILEY ARROWCHIS, in his official capacity as Chief Judge of the Ute Trial Court; LYNDIA KOZLOWICZ; EDSON GARDNER; KOZLOWICZ & GARDNER ADVOCATES, INC., a Ute Indian corporation; ATHENYA SWAIN; DEAN REED and JOHNNY SLIM, SR.,

Defendants.

Civil No. 2:12-cv-00497

Judge Bruce S. Jenkins

Magistrate Judge: Evelyn J. Furse

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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Defendants Tribal Court for the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation and Honorable Smiley Arrowchis (collectively referred to herein as “Defendants”), file this memorandum in support of their motion to dismiss the claims brought against them by Plaintiffs Honorable Clair M. Poulson and Derek Dalton.

Defendants are entitled to tribal sovereign immunity. Defendants seek dismissal of the claims against them for (1) lack of subject matter jurisdiction on the grounds of (i) Indian tribal sovereign immunity; (ii) lack of federal questions jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331; and (iii) lack of diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332; and (2) lack of personal jurisdiction on the grounds of (i) insufficient process; and (ii) insufficient service of process.

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. The Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation (“Tribe”) is a federally recognized Indian tribe and is thereby entitled “to the immunities and privileges available to . . . federally acknowledged Indian tribes by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States.” 25 C.F.R. § 83.2.

2. The Tribal Court of the Tribe was established by the Business Committee to handle all matters of a judicial nature not specifically placed within the jurisdiction of some other judicial forum. *See* Law and Order Code of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Title I – General Provisions (“U.L.O.C.”), §1-3-1(2) (1988). The Tribal Court is a court of general civil and criminal jurisdiction and decisions of the Tribal Court may be appealed to the Ute Indian Appellate Court. *See* U.L.O.C., §1-3-1(1) and (2).

3. Honorable Smiley Arrowchis is the duly appointed Chief Judge of the Tribal Court of the Tribe.

4. Pursuant to Section 1-8-5 of the Law and Order Code of the Ute Indian Tribe, *only the Business Committee may waive immunity* by passing a resolution or ordinance that specifically refers to the express waiver. *See* U.L.O.C. §1-8-5 (emphasis added). The Tribe's sovereign immunity extends to its officers and employees arising from the performance of their official duties. *Id.*

5. The Business Committee has not waived the Tribe's sovereign immunity, nor has it consented to this action.

6. The Business Committee has not waived the Tribal Court's sovereign immunity, nor has it consented to this action.

7. The Business Committee has not waived Honorable Smiley Arrowchis' sovereign immunity, nor has it consented to this action.

8. Congress has not waived the Tribal Court's sovereign immunity nor has Congress consented that the action be brought against the Tribal Court.

9. Defendants have not been properly served with the *Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief* [Doc. 17] in accordance with Rule 4(e) and (h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

10. The Return of Service presented to the Court as proof of service of Defendant Arrowchis was not personally served on Defendant Arrowchis. *See Summons Returned Executed for Smiley Arrowchis* [Doc. 88]. According to the Return of Service, the Summons and Amended Complaint were left with Duke Arrowchis. However, Duke Arrowchis does not reside at 1941 West 9000 North, Neola, Utah. Therefore, Duke Arrowchis cannot accept personal service on behalf of Defendant Arrowchis.

11. The Return of Service presented to the Court as proof of service of Defendant Tribal Court was not personally served on Defendant Arrowchis. *See Summons Returned Executed for the Ute Indian Tribe* [Doc. 89]. According to the Return of Service, the Summons and Amended Complaint were left with Duke Arrowchis. However, Duke Arrowchis does not reside at 1941 West 9000 North, Neola, Utah. Duke Arrowchis cannot accept personal service on behalf of Defendant Tribal Court.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

A. LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION.

A court's first obligation is to determine whether it has subject matter jurisdiction. "The fundamental and initial inquiry of a court is always to determine its own jurisdictional authority over the subject matter of the claims asserted." *Thompson v. Jackson*, 743 P.2d 1230, 1232 (Utah Ct. App. 1987).

In reviewing a F. R. Civ. P 12(b)(1) substantive challenge to subject matter jurisdiction, "a district court *may not* presume the truthfulness of the complaint's factual allegations. A court has wide discretion to allow affidavits, other documents, and a limited evidentiary hearing to resolve disputed jurisdictional facts under Rule 12(b)(1)." *Holt v. United States*, 46 F.3d 1000, 1003 (10th Cir. 1995) (citations omitted; emphasis added). Piercing the pleadings is particularly appropriate in considering governmental immunity. *See Id.* "When subject matter jurisdiction is challenged, the court presumes lack of subject matter jurisdiction until the plaintiff proves otherwise." *Alleman v. United States*, 372 F. Supp. 2d 1212, 1225 (D. Or. 2005) (citing *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994)).

1. Factual Standard of Review.

In *Holt v. United States*, the Tenth Circuit categorized Rule 12(b)(1) motions into one of two categories: either a “facial attack on the complaint’s allegations as to subject matter jurisdiction” (i.e., a facial challenge) or “a party may go beyond allegations contained in the complaint and challenge the facts upon which subject matter depends” (i.e., a factual challenge). *Holt v. United States*, 46 F.3d 1000, 1002-1003 (10th Cir. 1995). Thus, when the defense of tribal sovereign immunity is asserted, a court “may rely on evidence outside the pleadings in resolving the issue of tribal sovereign immunity without converting the motion to one for summary judgment.” *Native American Distrib. v. Seneca-Cayuga Tobacco, Co.*, 491 F.Supp. 2d 1056 (N.D. Okla 2007).

In *Native American Distributing*, the district court applied *Holt* and concluded that if the parties look to materials outside of the pleadings when litigating tribal sovereignty, the motion to dismiss is considered a factual attack, meaning that “a district court may not presume the truthfulness of the complaint’s factual allegations.” *Holt*, 46 F.3d at 1003. “Instead, a court has wide discretion to allow affidavits, other documents, and a limited evidentiary hearing to resolve disputed jurisdictional facts under Rules 12(b)(1).” *Native American Distributing*, 491 F. Supp. 2d at 1061, *citing Holt*, 46 F.3d at 1003 (internal citations omitted). “In such instances, a court’s reference to evidence outside the pleadings does not convert the motion to a Rule 56 motion.” *Id.*

2. Facial Standard of Review.

In contrast to a factual challenge, a facial challenge to subject-matter jurisdiction simply looks to the four corners of the complaint in determining whether the plaintiff’s allegations are

sufficient, if taken as true. *See Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers Intern. Union v. Continental Carbon Co.*, 428 F.3d 1285, 1292 (10th Cir. 2005). In this case Tribal Defendants challenge both the existence of subject-matter jurisdiction (i.e., a factual challenge), and the sufficiency of the pleading of subject-matter jurisdiction (i.e., a facial challenge).

B. LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION.

In order to confer upon a federal court personal jurisdiction over a defendant, among other requirements, the procedural requirement for proper service of summons must first be satisfied. *Omni Capital Intern., Ltd. v. Rudolf Wolff & Co., Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 97, 104 (1987). For service of process to be effective to confer personal jurisdiction, it must satisfy both due process and the applicable statutory requirements. *See Campbell v. Bartlett*, 975 F.2d 1569, 1574-75 (10th Cir. 1992). Where there is ineffective service of process, the court must dismiss defendant for lack of jurisdiction. *See Omni Capital*, 484 U.S. at 110-111. Plaintiff bears the burden of proving that service was properly made. *Trans Chem. Ltd. v. China Nat. Mach. Imp. & Exp. Corp.*, 161 F.3d 314, 319 (5th Cir. 1998).

III. ARGUMENT

A. THE COURT LACKS SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION IN THE ABSENCE OF A VALID WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY, LACK OF FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION AND LACK OF DIVERSITY JURISDICTION.

This Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction over this case on multiple grounds. First, Defendants have sovereign immunity against all claims for relief because there has been no waiver of the Tribe's sovereign immunity. Second, despite Plaintiffs' asserted questions of federal law, there is no federal question jurisdiction for determining whether or not the Tribal

Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' in the Tribal Court actions as requested by Plaintiffs' in the *Amended Complaint for Declaratory Relief and Injunctive Relief* ("Amended Complaint") [Doc. 17] as the Tribal Court has not taken any action with respect to the cases cited in Plaintiffs' *Amended Complaint*. Finally, there is no diversity jurisdiction because Defendants are not citizens of any state other than the state of Utah.

1. Factual Attack: Subject-Matter Jurisdiction Does Not Exist Because the Ute Indian Tribe's Sovereign Immunity Bars the Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint.

As a matter of law, Indian tribes are not subject to suit unless a tribe has waived its sovereign immunity or Congress has expressly authorizes the action. *Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma v. Manuf. Technologies, Inc.*, 523 U.S. 751, 754 (1988). The issue of sovereign immunity is jurisdictional. *Ramey Construction Co., Inc. v. The Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation*, 673 F.2d 315, 318 (10th Cir. 1982). Tribal immunity applies to suits for damages as well as those for declaratory and injunctive relief. *E.g., Imperial Granite Co. v. Pala Band of Mission Indians*, 940 F.2d 1269 (9th Cir. 1991). While Tribes can waive sovereign immunity, a court cannot find waivers of tribal immunity by inference or implication. Instead, to be enforceable a Tribe's waiver of immunity must be clear, explicit and unambiguous." *C & L Enterprises, Inc. v. Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma*, 532 U.S. 411 (2001); *see also Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez*, 436 U.S. 49, 58 (1978). In determining the issue of waiver, a court cannot consider perceived inequities under the facts of the particular case. *See Ute Dist. Corp. v. Ute Indian Tribe*, 149 F.3d 1260, 1267 (10th Cir. 1998).

a. *The Court Must Decide Tribal Sovereign Immunity By Reference To Ute Tribal Law.*

“Tribal immunity is a matter of federal law and is not subject to diminution by the States.” *Kiowa Tribe v. Mfg. Techs. Inc.*, 523 U.S. 751, 756 (1998). As such, “state law has no bearing on who has the authority to waive the Tribe’s sovereign Immunity.” *The Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians v. Pilchuck Group II, L.L.C.*, 2011 WL 4001088 at 6, Case No. C10-995RAJ at p. 10 ¶ 17 (W. D. Wash. 2011). However, as discussed in *Pilchuck*, this Court is required to apply Ute Tribal law in determining whether there has been a waiver of sovereign immunity. The court in *Pilchuck* noted that federal courts have readily deferred to tribal law, at least where tribal law provides explicit rules regarding sovereign immunity waivers, citing to *Memphis Biofuels, LLC v. Chickasaw Indian Indus., Inc.*, 585 F.3d 917 (6th Cir. 2009), and *Sanderline v. Seminole Tribe*, 243 F.3d 1282, 1288 (11th Cir. 2001). *Pilchuck* concluded that “where tribal law includes specific provisions governing immunity waivers, federal courts respect those provisions.” *Pilchuck*, at p. 11 ¶ 9-10. Unlike the tribe in *Pilchuck*, the Ute Tribe has a Law and Order Code that clearly delineates the procedure by which the Tribe’s immunity is waived. Therefore, this Court should refer to Ute tribal law in determining whether there has been a waiver of the Tribe’s sovereign immunity.

b. *The Ute Tribal Business Committee Must Clearly and Unequivocally Waive Tribal Sovereign Immunity.*

The Ute Indian Tribe’s Law and Order Code explicitly describes the specific process that must be followed in order to effectuate a waiver of the Tribe’s sovereign immunity. Section 1-8-5 provides:

Except as required by federal law, or the Constitution and Bylaws of the Ute Indian Tribe, or as specifically waived by a resolution or ordinance of the

Business Committee specifically referring to such, the Ute Indian Tribe shall be immune from suit in any civil action, and its officers and employees immune from suit for any liability arising from the performance of their official duties.

See U.L.O.C. §1-8-5. Therefore, under Tribal law, only the Ute Tribal Business Committee may waive immunity by passing a resolution or ordinance that specifically refers to the express waiver. The Tribe's sovereign immunity also extends to its officers and employees arising from the performance of their official duties. No resolution or ordinance waiving sovereign immunity exists to subject Defendants to suit in this action. Thus, Plaintiffs have failed to meet their burden of proving an express, unequivocal waiver of sovereign immunity. *See Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994). As a result, the Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction and must dismiss Plaintiffs' *Amended Complaint* with prejudice.

2. Facial Attack: The Plaintiff Fails To Sufficiently Plead A Proper Basis For Federal Subject-Matter Jurisdiction.

A complaint must be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(1) if, considering the factual allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, the action: (1) does not arise under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or does not fall within one of the other enumerated categories of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution; (2) is not a case or controversy within the meaning of the Constitution; or (3) is not one described by an jurisdictional statute. *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 198 (1962); *D.G. Rung Indus. v. Tinnerman*, 626 F. Supp. 1062, 1063 (W.D. Wash. 1986); *see* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) and 1346 (United States as a defendant). When considering a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1), the court must accept well-pleaded factual allegations as true and must construe them in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *See Teigen v. Renfrow*, 511 F.3d 1072, 1078 (10th Cir. 2007). A federal court is presumed to lack subject-matter jurisdiction until the plaintiff establishes

otherwise. *Kokkonen*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994); *Stock West, Inc. v. Confederated Tribes*, 873 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1989). Therefore, the plaintiff bears the burden of proving the existence of subject-matter jurisdiction. Here, Plaintiffs have not met their burden and have not provided any evidence to support a finding of subject-matter jurisdiction.

3. There Is No Federal Question Jurisdiction.

Article III, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution limits federal court jurisdiction to cases “arising under” the Constitution and laws of the United States. Federal question jurisdiction only exists if federal law is a direct element in the plaintiff’s claim; it is not enough for federal law to be implicated indirectly or peripherally. *Vaden v. Discover Bank*, 129 S. Ct. 1262, 1267 (2009), quoting *Louisville & Nashville R. Co. v. Mottley*, 211 U.S. 149, 152 (1908).

In *National Farmers Union Ins. Co. v. Crow Tribe*, 471 U.S. 845, 856 (1985), the Supreme Court held that the question of whether tribal courts have jurisdiction over non-Indians in civil cases should *first* be addressed in tribal court. The Supreme Court reasoned: “[o]ur cases have often recognized that Congress is committed to a policy of supporting tribal self-government and self-determination. That policy favors a rule that will provide the forum whose jurisdiction is being challenged the first opportunity to evaluate the factual and legal bases for the challenge. Moreover the orderly administration of justice in the federal court will be served by allowing a full record to be developed in the Tribal Court before either the merits or any question concerning appropriate relief is addressed.” *Id.* at 856-57. The law of the Tenth Circuit is that a federal court should not hear a challenge to tribal court jurisdiction until tribal court remedies have been exhausted. *Tillett v. Lujan*, 931 F.2d 636, 640-41 (10th Cir. 1991); *Superior Oil Co. v. United States*, 798 F.2d 1324, 1328-29 (10th Cir. 1986). The Supreme Court has

defined exhaustion of tribal court remedies to include appellate review within the tribal court system. *Iowa Mut. Ins. Co. v. LaPlante*, 480 U.S. 9, 17 (1987).

The Tribal Court has yet to address the issues raised in the cases the Plaintiffs' have cited in their *Amended Complaint*. Plaintiffs have not attempted to appear in the tribal court system to present the arguments they are asserting here. Rather, Plaintiffs are attempting to circumvent the process by seeking federal court review before allowing the tribal court to address the issue of jurisdiction and hear the matters asserted in the tribal court cases at issue in this case. As stated in *National Farmers, Tillett*, and *Superior Oil*, jurisdictional arguments should first be heard in tribal court before the federal court can assert jurisdiction. Plaintiffs cannot simply assert that they are not subject to the Tribal Court's jurisdiction; rather, they must actually seek adjudication of this issue in Tribal Court. *Bank of Okla. v. Muscogee (Creek) Nation*, 972 F.2d 1166, 1169-1170 (10th Cir. 1992). It is premature for this Court to step in at this time to evaluate the question of whether the Tribal Court does in fact have jurisdiction over Plaintiffs if the Tribal Court has not taken any action. The Tribal Court must be given an opportunity to evaluate the factual and legal bases for the Tribal Court's jurisdiction.

In addition, the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et al., does not confer federal question jurisdiction. *E.g.*, *Skelly Oil Co. v. Phillips Petroleum Co.*, 339 U.S. 667, 671 (1950); *Moses H. Cone Mem. Hosp. v. Mercury Const. Corp.*, 460 U.S. 1, 25 n. 32 (1983); *see also Oklahoma City Assocs. v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 923 F.2d 791, 793 (10th Cir. 1991). Because there is no federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, the Court must dismiss the Plaintiffs' *Amended Complaint* with prejudice.

4. There Is No Diversity Jurisdiction.

It is not enough to simply cite to 28 U.S.C. §1332 to establish diversity jurisdiction. For purposes of diversity jurisdiction, Indian tribes are not citizens of any state. *Gaines v. Ski Apache*, 8 F.3d 726, 729 (10th Cir. 1993)(no diversity jurisdiction when there was no evidence that defendant entity was corporation separate from the Mescalero Apache Tribe). Therefore, Plaintiffs' *Amended Complaint* must be dismissed because there is no diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

B. THE COURT LACKS PERSONAL JURISDICTION DUE TO INSUFFICIENT PROCESS AND INSUFFICIENT SERVICE OF PROCESS.

The Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Tribal Court of the Ute Indian Tribe and the Chief Judge of the Tribal Court because there has been no service of process on such Defendants and insufficient service of process.

1. There Has Been No Service of Process on the Defendants.

a. Service of Process Requirements for Serving an Individual.

Rule 4(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure outlines the process for serving an *individual* within a judicial district of the United States and states in pertinent part as follows:

Unless federal law provides otherwise, *an individual* – other than a minor, an incompetent person, or a person whose waiver has been filed – *may be served in a judicial district of the United States by:*

- (1) *following state law for serving a summons in an action brought in courts of general jurisdiction in the state where the district court is located or where service is made; or*
- (2) *doing any of the following:*
 - (A) *delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to the individual personally;*
 - (B) *leaving a copy of each at the individual's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there;*
or

- (C) delivering a copy of each to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

Rule 4(e), Fed. R. Civ. P (emphasis added).

Rule 4(d)(1)(A) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure outlines the process for obtaining personal service of an *individual* and states in pertinent part as follows:

Personal service shall be made as follows:

* * *

Upon any individual other than one covered by subparagraphs (B), (C) or (D) below, by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to the individual personally, or by leaving a copy at the individual's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion there residing, or by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

Rule 4(d)(1)(A), U.R.C.P. (emphasis added).

Therefore, pursuant to Rule 4(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which defers to the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, service of an *individual* may be obtained by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to the individual personally, or by leaving a copy at the individual's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion *there residing*, or by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

Defendant Arrowchis is being sued in his official capacity. However, according to the Return of Service, Defendant Arrowchis was not personally served in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which defers to the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. *See Summons Returned Executed for Honorable Smiley Arrowchis* [Doc. 88]. Rather, the summons and complaint were served on Duke Arrowchis, Defendant

Arrowchis' stepson, whom does not reside with the Defendant and therefore is not authorized to accept service on behalf of Defendant Arrowchis.

As the service of the summons and complaint were made on an individual not residing at Defendant Arrowchis' home, proof of service of Defendant Arrowchis is insufficient for purposes of establishing personal jurisdiction. Therefore, Plaintiffs have not met their burden of establishing personal jurisdiction over Defendant Arrowchis.

b. *Service of Process Requirements for Serving a Corporation, Partnership or Association.*

There are no specific rules concerning how service can be obtained for the Tribal Court of the Ute Indian Tribe. There is also no tribal law that the Ute Indian Tribe has adopted outlining the process for serving the Tribal Court. In the absence of such law, courts defer to the rules of the court with jurisdiction. In federal district court, Rule 4(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure outlines the process for serving a *corporation, partnership or association* within a judicial district of the United States and states in pertinent part as follows:

Unless federal law provides otherwise or the defendant's waiver has been filed, a domestic or foreign corporation, or a partnership or other *unincorporated association that is subject to suit under a common name, must be served:*

- (1) in a judicial district of the United States:
 - (A) *in the manner prescribed by Rule 4(e)(1) for serving an individual; or*
 - (B) *by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and--if the agent is one authorized by statute and the statute so requires--by also mailing a copy of each to the defendant; or*
- (2) at a place not within any judicial district of the United States, in any manner prescribed by Rule 4(f) for serving an individual, except personal delivery under (f)(2)(C)(i).

Rule 4(h), Fed. R. Civ. P (emphasis added). Therefore, pursuant to Rule 4(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, service of process of the Tribal Court can be accomplished in two ways.

In the first instance, service of the Tribal Court can be accomplished pursuant to Rule 4(e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which defers to the Utah Civil Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 4(d)(1)(E) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure outlines the process for obtaining personal service and states in pertinent part as follows:

Personal service shall be made as follows:

* * *

Upon any corporation not herein otherwise provided for, upon a partnership or upon an unincorporated association which is subject to suit under a common name, by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if the agent is one authorized by statute to receive service and the statute so requires, by also mailing a copy of the summons and the complaint to the defendant. If no such officer or agent can be found within the state, and the defendant has, or advertises or holds itself out as having, an office or place of business within the state or elsewhere, or does business within this state or elsewhere, then upon the person in charge of such office or place of business.

Rule 4(d)(1)(E), U.R.C.P. (emphasis added). Therefore, pursuant to Rule 4(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which defers to the Utah Civil Rules of Civil Procedure, service of *an unincorporated association which is subject to suit under a common name* may be obtained by delivering a copy of the summons and the complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.

Defendant the Tribal Court of the Ute Indian Tribe is an unincorporated association being sued in this case. However, the summons and complaint were not served upon an officer, a managing or general agent, or other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service

of process on behalf of the Tribal Court of the Ute Indian Tribe. *See Summons Returned Executed for the Tribal Court of the Ute Indian Tribe* [Doc. 89]. Rather, the summons and complaint were served on Duke Arrowchis. *Id.* Duke Arrowchis is not an officer of the Tribal Court authorized to receive service of process on behalf of the Tribal Court of the Tribe.

As service of an officer, a managing or general agent, or other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process on behalf of the Tribal Court of the Ute Indian Tribe was not properly obtained, proof of service of such Defendant is insufficient for purposes of establishing personal jurisdiction. Therefore, Plaintiffs have not met their burden of establishing personal jurisdiction over Defendant Tribal Court.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the facts and legal authorities cited herein, there is no waiver of tribal sovereign immunity in this case. There is also no federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, nor diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Plaintiffs have not met their burden of establishing subject-matter jurisdiction.

Based on the facts and legal authorities cited herein, Plaintiffs did not comply with the requirements of Rule 4(e) and (h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. There is proof of insufficient process and insufficient service of process. Plaintiffs have not met their burden of establishing personal jurisdiction.

WHEREFORE, the Defendants' respectfully request that this honorable Court dismiss the claims against them with prejudice under Federal Rule 12(b)(1), (2), (4) and (5).

Dated this 4th day of October, 2012.

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Arrowchis*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 4th day of October, 2012, I electronically filed the foregoing **MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS THE AMENDED COMPLAINT UNDER FED. R. 12(b)(1), (2), (4) AND (5) BY DEFENDANTS TRIBAL COURT FOR THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION AND HONORABLE SMILEY ARROWCHIS**, with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing to all parties of record as follows:

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